

CONDITIONS.

"THE ADAMS SENTINEL" is published every Wednesday, at *Two Dollars* per annum, in advance—or *Two Dollars and Fifty Cents*, if not paid within the year. ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are published three times for *One Dollar*, and for each continuance after, *Twenty-five Cents*. Those exceeding a square, in the same proportion.

WANTED,

TWO OR THREE

Journeyman Coopers,

Of sober and industrious habits.—To such constant employment and liberal wages will be given. None others need apply.

J. & B. DARBY.

Payetteville, Dec. 22, 1829. 3t

NOTICE

IS hereby Given, to the Creditors of FREDERICK CLEVELAND, late of Huntingdon township, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditors to apportion the assets of said Estate amongst the Creditors of said Intestate—and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs) on *Friday the 7th of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place those who have claims are requested to exhibit them.

SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
GEORGE ROBINETTE,
CHAS. KETTLEWELL.

Dec. 11. 4t

A STRAY.

CAME to the Farm of the subscriber, in Straban township, Adams county, about the 12th of November,



A DARK BRINDLE
HEIFER.

with a white face, and white stripe on her back, and a small bell on; supposed to be two years old. No other marks perceivable.

The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN MILHENY.

Dec. 22. 3t

REMOVAL.

MR. J. HERSH, Jr. having removed, the Proprietor has appointed SAMUEL H. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Agent for the sale of the following

TRIED & HIGHLY APPROVED
VALUABLE MEDICINES.

Prevention better than Cure. LEE'S FAMOUS ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS. 25 AND 50 CENTS PER BOX.

The operation of these Pills is perfectly mild, so as to be used in safety by persons in every situation, and of every age.

The proprietor confidently recommends the timely use of these pills, as a preventive and cure of Bilious, Yellow, and Malignant Fevers.

Please inquire for 'LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,' with the signature of NOAH RIDGELY, (late Michael Lee & Co.) as none other are genuine.

Lee's Worm Destroying Lozenges, a most powerful medicine, removes and destroys all kinds of worms.

Lee's Elixir, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthmas, sore throats and consumptions.

Lee's Nervous Cordial, an excellent medicine for all nervous affections, weakness, pains in the loins, back, &c.

Lee's Essence of Mustard—No medicine ever excelled this in curing rheumatism, sprains, bruises, frosted feet, &c.

Lee's Ague and Fever Drops, a never failing cure.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment, warranted to cure the ITCH by one application.

Lee's Persian Lotion, an excellent medicine for curing tetter, ring-worms, prickly heat, &c.

Lee's Vegetable Indian Specific, an effectual cure for the Venereal and Gonorrhea.

Lee's Toothache Drops—Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Tooth Powder, which cleanses and beautifies the teeth.

Lee's Eye Water—A certain cure for sore eyes.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir—For the cure of head aches.

Lee's Corn Plaster—For removing and destroying corns.

Country merchants and all others who purchase to sell again, by applying to the proprietor, No. 8, Hanover street, Baltimore, can obtain them on such liberal terms as will insure them a great profit.

CARRIAGES.—None are genuine without the maker's name to them, Noah Ridgely, (late Michael Lee & Co.)

Hundreds of cases of cures performed by the above truly valuable medicines, could be given, did the limits of a newspaper admit of it.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER will constantly keep a fresh supply of the above celebrated Medicines, at his Apothecary and Drug Store, Gettysburg.

Oct. 13. 6m-2t

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams County, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Friday the 8th of January next*, on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND.

Situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of John Chronister, William Harbold and others, containing 191 ACRES, in a state of high cultivation, and in good repair, with plenty of Meadow and Woodland, and finely watered. It lies on the Turnpike leading from Hanover to Carlisle.

The improvements are a large Stone House, (which has been occupied as a Tavern for thirty years); a large Stone Bank Barn, and other Stabling, a Still-house, Spring-house, Blacksmith-shop, and an Apple and Peach Orchard.—ALSO,

A TRACT,

formerly attached to the above, containing 167 ACRES. There is elegant Meadow and Timber on this Tract, also an Orchard. Nearly all of the above land is Patented. To be sold as the Estate of JOHN MYERS, deceased. The above property is known by the title of the "ROUND HILL."

The Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. when due attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

PETER MYERS, } Adm's.
PETER DEARDORFF, }

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk.

Dec. 29. ts

FOR SALE,

THE TIME OF A

NEGRO BOY,

FREE at 28 years of age, who has two years and nine months to serve. Inquire of the PRINTER.

Dec. 22. 3t

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN FOLLAR, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased, either by Bond, Note, or Book account, are desired to pay the same before the *first day of February next*—as all unpaid on that day, will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER SMITH, Esq.

Dec. 22. 3t

LANCASTER (PA.) REPORTER
Establishment for Sale.

*The one half or the whole, if it be desired, of this establishment may be purchased, (if early application be made) at a very reasonable price.—The Type, Press, Furniture, &c. of the office, are all new and of the best kind.

The subscription list, which was reduced very much by the Anti-masonic excitement, contains even now, above 500 good names, and is daily increasing.—This establishment might be made very profitable to a person of talents and industry, who would devote his whole time and attention to it.—Letters postpaid directed to Cyrus S. Jacobs, Lancaster, Pa. will be attended to.—Editors with whom we exchange and all others, will confer a favor by noticing the above.

N. B. If a sale be not made before the 1st of January, the establishment will then be improved, and the paper enlarged to an imperial size.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Indians.—When we first read that part of the President's message which speaks of the Indians, we were involuntarily shocked at the results to which its smooth sophistry led us; and felt convinced, that the reasoning could not be correct, which justified national outrage and oppression. Further reflection has not only added to our conviction of the justness of these feelings, but has kindled indignation at the shameless assurance with which the nation is attempted to be cajoled into a scheme of cruelty unparalleled in the annals of this country. The determination of the government is easily seen through the thin veil of the President's fallacies, and is nothing short of the expulsion of the Indians. They may remain, forsooth, on the land where the God of nature placed them; but they must be distinctly informed, that they must be subject to the laws of the States; that is, if the Indians will allow justice of

the peace to set up their offices, and issue their summonses among and over them; will be disciplined in the militia; will yield up their arms and hunting implements to the execution of the constables; submit their title to the complicated laws of real property; if they will, in short, become at once subject to customs and institutions, which nature, education, and the habits of ages, have rendered incompatible with their existence. They may then remain on the land of their fathers! To subject the poor Indian to such conditions if he remain on his lands, is to expel him at once, with mockery added to cruelty. The excuse of such injustice put forth in the message is, the old pretence of state necessity; and never could the indignant language of the poet, with more justice be applied, than to the cold-blooded sophistry of the government:

"And with necessity, the tyrant's plea,
"Excused his devilish deeds!"

But we have not yet mentioned all the conditions under which the Indians must remain, if at all, in Georgia. If they become subject to the laws of Georgia, they may retain—all their lands? No; for, says the message, "it seems visionary to suppose that claims can be allowed to tracts of country, merely because they have seen them from the mountain, or passed them in the chase." This very sentence shows to what unlimited power of abducting Indian lands, Georgia has its demands conceded. The poor Indian, as the whole world knows, has never, but in an inconsiderable degree, used his lands for any other purpose than hunting—"in seeing them from the mountains, or passing them in the chase." Great and remarkable as has been the improvement of the Cherokees, and pleasing as is their rising civilization in the eyes of the benevolent, it still must be that hunting is a chief means of livelihood amongst them. They are then, it seems to be cribbed and cabined within their narrow corn fields, if they remain, from which they will soon be driven by the chicanery of misapplied laws, not understood, and never submitted to by them.—Such is the tenderest alternative to which General Jackson subjects the Indians!

In justification of the intended measures of the Government, the Message artfully appeals to the State of New York, and asks if it would tolerate in the remnant of the Six Nations, an independency within its government.—To a fair and honest reasoner, the obvious distinction would immediately occur, between the almost annihilated tribes of Indians, which exist within our state, as a few miserable families, and the numerous and wealthy aborigines of Georgia. If New York, then, had extended her laws and customs over the few Indians, in her limits, it ought to be no precedent for Georgia in her conduct to the Cherokees. But New York has done no such thing.—When *Soo-non Gize*, a Seneca Indian, some time previous to the year 1822, was indicted and convicted for killing his wife, under authority derived from the Sachems of his tribe, sentence was suspended by the court on the doubt of their jurisdiction; and he was pardoned by an act of the legislature. This act indeed went further, and asserted, on behalf of the state, its jurisdiction for crimes and offences over all persons, of whatsoever tribe and nation, within its limits. But, it must be observed, that this act is confined to criminal offences, and makes no effort to infringe, in any respect, the civil rights and duties of our Indians. And this act, moreover, has been regarded as an extreme extension of state sovereignty, and as excusable only by the almost entire annihilation of the Indians, within our state. And even as the Indians exist among us, it has been declared by our highest tribunal, in a case since the passage of the act, that the Indians are aliens; are not subject to our laws; not charged with the duties and burdens of citizens; and that neither the militia laws; the impositions of taxes; the regulations of the disposition, descent or tenure of property; the proof of wills; the school or poor laws; the offences of high treason; the laws of marriage; nor, in short, any of our local, civil, and municipal regulations, affect or apply to the Indians.

Johnson's Reports. Good! Mr. Jackson. This State guards, too, with parental solicitude, the lands of the Indians; and no white is allowed to purchase their land, either from the tribe or the individuals of the tribe. Different, then, as is our situation, and inapplicable to us as are all the considera-

tions which apply to Georgia, we accept the challenge of the Message: and ask only of Georgia to tread in the footsteps of the state of New York, in the treatment of the Indians within her borders.

General Jackson is premature in his appeal. It will be time enough when the representatives of New York yield, in Congress, obedience to his will, or follow the beck of his Secretary, to link this state in ignominious alliance with the time-serving, feeble and yet cruel measures which the administration contemplate, in favor of those states which effected his election.

The limits of a newspaper do not permit us to enter into the wide field of treaties, and national guarantees, which the National Government has accorded to the Indians, particularly the Cherokees. This ground has been recently discussed with much ability and great patience of investigation, by a writer who signs himself "William Penn," in a series of upwards of twenty numbers, which have been extensively republished, and more recently still by a correspondent of the National Journal. And the whole chain of treaties show clearly and distinctly, that no plausible pretence can be found in all the negotiations of the Government, for the exercise of the power claimed by the President. But a plain man needs no reference to treaties or diplomacy, to reach a just conclusion on this subject. The Cherokees are the original inhabitants of the soil. From ages which no record of man can reach, to the present day, they have remained on the lands from which they are now to be expelled. In casually turning over Smollett's History of England, we find that in 1730, exactly a hundred years ago, seven Cherokee chiefs were brought to England, and introduced to the king; and articles of commerce and friendship were, in a solemn manner, entered into between them and the lords commissioners of the colonies. Little could it have been foreseen that, in the space of a century, a government, priding itself as the last and best example of human reason and humanity—as the noblest embodying of the rights of man, would drive these same Cherokees from their lands, because a class of foreigners had subsequently chosen to encompass them in their alleged boundaries: and that the Chief Magistrate of this Government could coolly publish to the world a defence of such anticipated conduct. There is but one course on this subject, if humanity and justice are qualities worthy of the consideration of our rulers. The territories of the Indians must be sacred; their attempts at civilization must be fostered; and if constrained from any national aggression, or compacts inconsistent with our national sovereignty, with forbearance, with tenderness, with anxiety to repay the vast debt which Indian oppression has placed upon us and our posterity, must we sustain and protect the much injured children of the forest! If the Indians are driven across the Mississippi, it is not superstition, but history, which pronounces judicial punishment on our Nation. The darkest page in the annals of Spanish cruelty—the expulsion of the Morescos—will be transferred in the Nineteenth Century to the history of Republican America.

The Indians.—The Cherokee Phoenix contains an address from one of the principal Chiefs of that nation, in behalf of the citizens, to the Christian people of the nation, recommending to them to observe the 1st. of January as a day of fasting and prayer. The following remarks on the subject are from the editor of that paper:

"The peculiar situation of the nation renders the observance of such a day necessary and important. The opportunity, no doubt, will be seized by those that feel, in this interesting crisis, help must come from above. We have before taken occasion to lay the subject before our readers at a distance, and we would now, at this time, ask, will not our Christian friends abroad meet at the time appointed and pray for the Cherokees? We hope they will. The day will generally, if not universally, be observed by the religious people of the nation."

It is remarkable that the Governors of the most northern state, Maine, and the most southern, Louisiana, should have died about the same date, in office, and that, by their constitutions, the chief executive power should devolve, in each case, on the President of the Senate.

A Washington correspondent of the N. York Commercial Advertiser, says:

"I am informed on authority that I credit, that a letter has been received here from the secretary of legation at Colombia, stating that General Harrison was ordered home by the Colombian government, at the instance of the British minister there, in consequence of suspicion that he was concerned in the attempt to assassinate the British and other ministers resident there. It is unnecessary to add that no credit can, for a moment, be given, by any rational mind, to a report of that description respecting General Harrison."

No one will believe such a charge against General Harrison; but if the assertion is true, that the Colombian government *did*, as is reported, order him home upon such a charge, it would seem to be time for the people of these United States, to make inquiry as to the treatment bestowed upon their representatives by their southern neighbors. Any arguments, founded on mere reports or supposition, would be manifestly wrong; but if it should prove *true*, there is no reason why nominal republics should be tolerated in offensive courses more than real monarchies.

Nat. Gaz.

We find the following sentiments in a letter of Mr. Jefferson to the venerable John Adams, dated October 28, 1813. They do not exactly chime with some of the opinions expressed in the Message of President Jackson:

"I agree with you that there is natural aristocracy among men. The grounds of this are virtue and talents. Formerly, bodily powers gave place among the aristoi. But since the invention of gunpowder has armed the weak as well as the strong with missile death, bodily strength, like beauty, good humor, politeness, and other accomplishments, has become but an auxiliary ground of distinction. There is also an artificial aristocracy, founded on wealth and birth, without either virtue or talents; for with these it would belong to the first class. The natural aristocracy I consider as the most precious gift of nature, for the instruction, the trusts, and the government of society. And, indeed, it would have been inconsistent in creation to have formed man for the social state, and not to have provided virtue and wisdom enough to manage the concerns of society. May we not even say, that that form of government is the best which provides the most effectually for a pure selection of these natural aristoi into the offices of the government? The artificial aristocracy is a mischievous ingredient in government, and provision should be made to prevent its ascendancy."

It is stated in the newspapers, that an officer in the U. S. Army at the Saulte de St. Marie, has translated the greater portion of the Bible into the language of the Indians (Chippewas). The narrations in Genesis are said to have excited great interest among the Indians from their striking accordance, in many particulars, with their own cherished traditions.

Rail-Roads in France.—That railroads are far preferable to canals for communication is a truth of which England has been only of late convinced by the dear bought fruits of experience. Our continental neighbors, profiting by our discovery, are gradually extending, throughout the whole of their fine country, a system of communication by rail-road, which, ultimately, will be of extreme benefit to their domestic commerce. The tram-road between St. Etienne and Lyons is now rapidly advancing; and from the tunnels, bridges, and embankments required for its completion will be inferior to none which this kingdom can at present boast.

Liverpool Albion.

Steam Engine.—It is said, there is a steam engine in Cornwall of 600 horse power! There are at least 15,000 steam engines at work in G. Britain; if each average at 25 horse power, then they are equal to 375,000 horses; each horse requires two acres to keep in one year, which in all makes 750,000 acres of land gained by G. Britain. Mr. Watt says 32 men are equal in power to one horse, therefore the 45,000 engines are equal to nearly two millions of men.

According to a calculation recently made, there are 103 canals in Great Britain, extending 2632 miles, formed at the expense of thirty millions sterling.

The London Times of October 31, contains the following deplorable picture of the present condition of Ireland:—By the last accounts from Ireland, the dreadful Cork trials were progressing; and whatever may be the issue of them, as concerns the majority of the prisoners under prosecution, it is beyond all question, as we presume will be generally admitted, that a conspiracy does or did exist, more cold-blooded and systematic in its fierce atrocity than has, at almost any period within our recollection, been brought under cognizance of justice. The men who were convicted in the first of these trials, were mad enough to administer and take oaths, and sign their names to papers, and hand those papers about from one to another, without affecting apprehension or concealment, in public houses and tents, where a thousand memories register their proceedings, the least criminal of which, if proved, would inevitably condemn the parties whom they implicated, to the gallows. There is no illustration on record more palpable than that afforded by the trials now referred to, of the utterly disjointed or rather un-united condition of the portion of mankind, who, from simultaneously inhabiting Ireland, have been, for many ages, mis-called the "Irish nation." There is, alas! as yet, no nation in that extraordinary land. There are two races,—two vocabularies,—two series of traditions,—two creeds,—two systems of public opinion,—two codes of jurisprudence,—two standards of public good. In the case of the Doneraigue conspiracy, there is not only no assignable motive for one of the most abominable conspiracies to murder innocent men which was ever imagined or attempted to be carried into execution; but we even find one of the witnesses on the trial, and one of the conspirators before it, make the following unblushing declarations respecting his principles and intentions. "I took my oath that I would shoot Mr. Creagh, and undoubtedly I would have done so, only for hurting my leg; I went out to kill Mr. Low, and only that Mr. Heagle was with him. I was ready to shoot him.—I would shoot twenty, or thirty, or forty of them—would rather kill the police than the King's troops; I would shoot all the gentlemen in the county of Cork, and yet I am a conscientious fellow. It was a d—ble crime for me to take an oath to murder a gentleman, and I took it with all my heart; I would have shot the young lady in the carriage; I would not spare her. (A thrill of horror passed through the Court at this observation.) I am swearing to save my life, and would not answer a word only to save my life. I could not tell how many oaths I took; I don't know if I took an hundred oaths, I took the book, blessed myself, and swore; I often fired into the houses, and would kill the people if I could; there were more determined villains than I was. I might have sworn an hundred persons to commit murder."

The Oldest Republic on Earth.—The last American Quarterly Review contains a letter from G. W. Erving, Esq. giving a sketch of his visit to San Marino, a small republic in Italy, between the Apennines, the Po, and the Adriatic. The territory of this state is only 40 miles in circumference, and its population about 7000. The republic was founded more than 1400 years ago, on moral principles, industry and equality, and has preserved its liberty and independence amidst all the wars and disorders, which have raged around it.—Bonaparte respected it, and sent an embassy to express his sentiments of friendship and fraternity. It is governed by a Captain Regent, chosen every six months by the Representatives of the people, 60 in number, who are chosen every six months by the people. The taxes are light, the farm houses neat, the fields well cultivated, and on all sides are seen comfort and peace. The happy effects of morality, simplicity, liberty and justice. Mr. Erving was received by some intelligent citizens in the most hospitable & affectionate manner; they were delighted with him because he was an American.—They professed a profound attachment to our country, and looked to it as the preserver of their own pure principles: they were intimately acquainted with our institutions and affairs, and had a library well furnished with books and pamphlets relating to America.

An eagle can fly in a minute six thousand and thirteen English feet. A hawk, belonging to Henry the Second, King of France, flew away from Fontainebleau, and was caught twenty-four hours after at the island of Malta. In that time, therefore, the bird had travelled one thousand English miles, which makes about forty-two miles per hour, or three thousand six hundred and ninety feet per minute.

The Message of the President was received at Columbus, Ohio, 429 miles, over bad roads, in 34 hours and 45 minutes.

FOR SALE, THE TIME OF A NEGRO BOY,
FREE at 28 years of age, who has two years and nine months to serve. Inquire of the **PRINTER**.
Dec. 22. 3t

WANTED, TWO OR THREE
Journeyman Coopers,
Of sober and industrious habits.—To such constant employment and liberal wages will be given. None others need apply.
J. & B. DABBY.
Payetteville, Dec. 22, 1829. 3t

TAVERN STAND FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE Subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, on accommodating terms, THAT WELL KNOWN **TAVERN STAND**, on the York Turnpike, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, now occupied by *Wm King*; with about 15 Acres of Land attached to it. The buildings and Stabling are in good order. There is also a Waggon-maker's Shop on the property. For terms, &c. apply to **JOHN SLENTZ.**
Gettysburg, Dec. 22. 1f

LAST NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **JOHN FOLLAR**, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased, either by Bond, Note, or Book account, are desired to pay the same before the *first day of February next*—as all unpaid on that day, will be placed in the hands of a proper officer for collection. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.
PETER SMITH, Ex'r.
Dec. 22. 3t

NOTICE.
ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **MARGARET LOCKHART**, late of Mt. Pleasant township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the *15th of January next*; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.
JAMES LOCKHART, Ex'r.
Dec. 22. 4t

RICH SCHEME!
THE NEXT GLASS OF THE **UNION CANAL LOTTERY,** WILL BE DRAWN ON **Thursday the 7th Jan.**
Sixty Number Lottery—TEN Drawn
Ballois.
SCHEME.

1 prize of	\$30,000	is	\$30,000
1 do	10,000	is	10,000
1 do	6,000	is	6,000
1 do	5,000	is	5,000
1 do	3,260	is	3,260
5 do	1,500	is	7,500
10 do	1,000	is	10,000
10 do	500	is	5,000
10 do	400	is	4,000
20 do	300	is	6,000
20 do	200	is	4,000
40 do	100	is	4,000
50 do	80	is	4,000
50 do	60	is	5,000
100 do	50	is	5,000
100 do	40	is	4,000
150 do	30	is	4,500
1800 do	20	is	36,000
12250 do	10	is	122,500

14620 prizes, \$273,760
Tickets, \$10, Halves, \$5,
Other Shares in proportion.
Chances for all the above Prizes, to be had at

CLARKSON'S
HARDWARE STORE.
Gettysburg, Dec. 22. 1d

Drawn Numbers in the 14th Class,
20 25 49 44 54 22 1 32 45
LINCOLN (P.I.) REPORTER
Establishment for Sale.
*The one half or the whole, if it be desired, of this establishment may be purchased, (if early application be made) at a very reasonable price.—The Type, Press, Furniture, &c. of the office, are all new and of the best kind. The subscription list, which was reduced very much by the Anti-masonic excitement, contains even now, above 500 good names, and is daily increasing.—This establishment might be made very profitable to a person of talents and industry, who would devote his whole time and attention to it.—Letters postpaid directed to Cyrus S. Jacobs, Lancaster, Pa. will be attended to.—Editors with whom we exchange and all others, will confer a favor by noticing the above.
N. B. If a sale be not made before the 1st of January, the establishment will then be improved, and the paper enlarged to an imperial size.

Notice is hereby Given,
TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
ROBERT MAJOR,
Late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: James Major, Samuel Major, Jane, who was intermarried with John Guinn, who is now deceased, Maria, who is intermarried with Robert Milhenny, Alexander Major, Margaret Major and Martha Major—that an

INQUEST
will be held on *Friday the 22d of January next*, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation, or tract of Land, situate in Menallen township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Galbreath, John Dutterer, David Hoover and others, and a tract of Mountain Land, in said township, containing 7 Acres, adjoining lands of John Dutterer and others, to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs and representatives of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to inquire how many of the children and representatives of the said deceased, the premises aforesaid will conveniently accommodate without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, and make such partition thereof, and a just appraisement of the several parts thereof; but if the premises aforesaid will not conveniently accommodate more than one of the children or representatives of the deceased intestate, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to make a just appraisement thereof undivided, and make report of their proceedings therein, according to law.
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22. 1f

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule
ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
MARTIN CARL,
deceased, to wit: George Carl's children, (his Grand-children) to wit: John Carl, Rebecca Carl, intermarried with George Dill, Polly and Eliza Carl; and children, Catharine, intermarried with John Hull, Polly, intermarried with Casper Sowers, Betsy, intermarried with Peter Wagner, Martin Carl, John, now deceased, leaving children, George, John and Mary Carl; Frederick Carl, Jacob Carl, Joseph Carl, Samuel Carl, Daniel Carl, David Carl, and Rebecca, intermarried with George Henry, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
GEORGE ZIEGLER, Clerk.
Dec. 22. 1c

At an Orphans' Court,
HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McClean, Esquires, Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,
ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF
SAMUEL BOWSER,
deceased, to wit: (the children of Samuel Bowser, Jr. deceased, to wit:) Margaret, intermarried with Willard Smith, Mary, John, Martha, Nancy, intermarried with ——— Paxton, Jane, Jacob and Samuel, the two latter of whom are still in their minority; Michael Bowser, Margaret, Jacob, Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Grosco, who died leaving issue three children, to wit: Sophia, intermarried with John Decker, Jesse Grosco, and Eliza Grosco; Catharine, intermarried with Shollas Patterson, Mary, Hannah, Sarah, John, and Nancy, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the *fourth Monday of January next*, to accept or refuse to accept of the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth.
By the Court,
GEO. ZIEGLER, Ck.
Dec. 22. 1c

SHERIFF'S SALE.
IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on *Thursday the 21st of January next*, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
A certain Tract of Land,
situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Myers, George Slagle and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, on which are erected, two 1½ story Log Dwelling-houses, a bank Barn, part stone and part log, and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of *John Bittinger*.

The above Property is to be sold subject to the claim of Wm. Young and Wife, on a recognizance, for the Interest accrued and accruing; and also subject to the claims of the Heirs of Joseph Bittinger, for their purparts of the principal of said recognizance, which may be due at the death of Elizabeth Young, formerly Elizabeth Bittinger—it being understood, that those claims are to be first satisfied and paid. The remedy, by distress, in favor of Wm. Young and Wife, for her annual interest, is not to be affected by this sale. The land to be sold subject to Young's claim, and the Heirs on the recognizance.
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22, 1829. 1s

SHERIFF'S SALE.
IN pursuance of a writ of Levavi Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on *Saturday the 23d day of January next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
A certain Tract,
or Piece of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county—beginning at stones on the line of land late of Robert Hayes, deceased, thence by the same to the line between lands late of Mathew Dobbin and the said Hayes, thence along the same to lands late of Richard Brown, thence by the same to the place of beginning, containing about Seven teen Acres—to be sold as late the Estate of *Robert Hayes*, deceased.
PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22, 1829. 1s

PROCLAMATION.
WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on *Monday the 25th day of January next*—

Notice is hereby Given
To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there, in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their officers, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.
Dated at Gettysburg, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1829.
P. HEAGY, Sheriff.

FOR SALE, AT PRIVATE SALE.
Three lots of Ground.
In Gettysburg, on West York-street, in the first square from the Diamond —ALSO—
A Tract of Land,
In Franklin township, within 4 miles of the Borough, containing 120 ACRES. The Turnpike Road passes through the Tract. **WALTER SMITH.**
Gettysburg, Dec. 1. 1f

For Sale, cheap.
A SET OF
Wool Carding Engines,
Nearly new, and of superior quality.—Inquire at this Office.
Nov 17. 1c

TAVERN STAND FOR RENT.
WILL be offered for Rent, by Public Vendue, on *Saturday the 2d of January next*, on the premises, A VALUABLE BRICK **TAVERN STAND**, in Hunters-town, now occupied by Frederick Keefeaver. The house, stabling, &c. is all in complete order. Vendue will commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given by **ANNA MARIA DICKSON.**
Dec. 9. 1v

TO MY CREDITORS.
TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed *Monday the 25th of January next*, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.
THOMAS BROWN.
Dec 11. 3t

JOHN N. STARR, Cabinet-Maker,
RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED HIS SHOP to the house formerly occupied by *John Hersh, Jr.* Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of the most *Fashionable and Durable* **FURNITURE**

which he will warrant superior to any offered in the place—all of which he will sell as low, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had at any other shop in town.
He will also attend to the making of **Coffins;** and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a *HEARSE*, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of corpses to the place of burial.
Gettysburg, Nov. 10. 1f

NOTICE
IS hereby Given, to the Creditors of **FREDERICK CLEVELAND**, late of Huntington township, deceased, that the Subscribers have been appointed, by the Orphans' Court of Adams county, Auditors to apportion the assets of said Estate amongst the Creditors of said Intestate—and they will meet for that purpose, at the house of Moses Myers, in Petersburg, (York Springs) on *Friday the 7th of May next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at which time and place those who have claims are requested to exhibit them.
SAM'L FAHNESTOCK,
GEORGE ROBINETTE,
CHAS. KETTLEWELL.
Dec. 11. 4t

DOCTOR H. SMYSER
BEGS leave to inform the Citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from *JOHN HERSH, Jr.* his entire Stock of **DRUGS & MEDICINES, Paints & Dye-Staffs,** and intends continuing the Drug Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hands a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call. He has also obtained the agency for sale of **BOOKS & STATIONARY** and will keep always on hands *School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c.*
DOCT. SMYSER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges.
Gettysburg, Sept. 15. 1f

FOR SALE, AS ABOVE.
A Salve for Inflamed Eyes;
A specific cure. If a radical cure is not performed, no charge will be made.
A STRAY.
CAME to the Farm of the subscriber, in Straban township, Adams county, about the 12th of November, A DARK BRINDLE **HEIFER,** with a white face, and white stripe on her back, and a small bell on; supposed to be two years old. No other marks perceptible.
The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges, and take her away.
JOHN MILLHENY.
Dec 22. 3t



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG, JAN. 6.

JACOB KELLER, Esq. who was appointed one of the Delegates to the Harrisburg Anti-Masonic Convention, by the late meeting in this borough (the proceedings of which are given below) has requested us to announce, that he does not profess Anti-Masonic principles, and therefore declines the honor intended him.

COMMUNICATED.

IN accordance with previous proceedings, a meeting of Delegates was held in the Court-house in Gettysburg, Adams county, on Monday the 28th Dec. 1829, for the purpose of electing Delegates to attend an Anti-Masonic State Convention, to be held at Harrisburg on the 25th of February, 1830—and for other purposes. The meeting was organized by appointing Mr. W. M. MILLAN, Sen. Chairman, and Wm. F. BONNER Secretary. The following gentlemen appeared as Delegates:

Hamilton township.—Samuel With-

erow. William M. Millan.

Liberty.—Joseph Hunter, Jas. Scott.

Menallen.—Samuel Diehl.

Huntington.—Chas. Kettlewell, Thos

Stephens.

Latimore.—Maj. John Wolford, W.

F. Bonner.

Berwick.—John Hersh, Peter Diehl.

Straban.—James Gregory, Garret

Brinkerhoff.

Mountpleasant.—John Torrence, Pe-

ter Smith.

Mountjoy.—John Horner, Jno. Wilson.

Franklin.—Jacob Scholl, V. M. Hihen.

Conowago.—David Diehl.

Borough.—T. Stevens, John Slentz.

The meeting then proceeded to the

election of Delegates—when Jacob Kel-

ler, Thaddeus Stevens, and Thomas Ste-

phens, were duly elected.

The meeting then adopted the fol-

lowing Resolutions:

Whereas, we deem it essential, for

the good of community, that the "Anti-

Masonic Star," about to be published in

this place, should obtain as wide a cir-

culation as possible; and, as it is im-

portant that we should soon know what

number of subscribers can be procured:

Therefore—

Resolved, That this Convention con-

sider it advisable to appoint suitable

persons in each Township, to take in

subscriptions in their immediate neigh-

borhood; and we respectfully request

those persons named, to present sub-

scription papers to their neighbors,

and give early information of their suc-

cess to the Central Committee.

Resolved, That the following gentle-

men be appointed a committee to pro-

ure subscriptions, &c.:

Borough.—For Baltimore street—

Thos. J. Cooper, George Little, John

Stewart.

York street.—Adam Swope, Moses

McClean, Esq. John Ash.

Chambersburg street.—Robert Smith,

John Garvin, Esq. Jas. A. Thompson.

Resolved, That Bernard Gilbert, Du-

nid Horner, Thaddeus Stevens, James Cun-

ningham, and John Brinkerhoff, be ap-

pointed a Committee to procure a per-

son to publish an Anti-Masonic paper

in Gettysburg.

Resolved, That our Delegates to the

State Convention be instructed to sup-

port Thaddeus Stevens as a Delegate to

the U. S. Convention, to be held at Phi-

ladelphia in September next.

WM. MILLAN, Chairman.

WM. F. BONNER, Sec'y.

Appointment by the Governor.

HENRY H. VAN ANRIDGE, Esq. of

Chester county, to be Attorney General

of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

At Petersburg, Highland county, O-

hio, on Wednesday evening the 16th

ult. Mr. JOHN HOKE, recently of this

borough, was stabbed by a knife in the

thigh near the body, which occasioned

his death in a short time afterwards, in

a rencounter with a man of the name of

John Davis, who is, at present, confined

in the Jail at Hillsborough, in said

county.—They were both, at the time

the stab was inflicted, under the influ-

ence of strong drink. Compiler.

FIRE.—The extensive Steam Sugar

Refinery, together with the manufactur-

ing and refining apparatus, belonging to

Mr. D. L. Thomas, in Baltimore, was

totally consumed by fire on Tuesday

night the 29th ult.—The quantity of

sugar on hand, refined and raw, is said

to have been very large. Ib.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 31.

We understand that the Senate yester-

day ratified two Treaties made dur-

ing the summer, at Prairie du Chien,

with the Indian tribes of the Upper

Mississippi, the Pattawatomies, Win-

nebagoes, &c. by General McNeill, Col.

Menard and Caleb Atwater, Esq. Com-

missioners on the part of the Govern-

ment, by which an extensive country,

embracing the rich lead mine region,

has been ceded to the United States.

The House of Representatives made

a vigorous and successful effort to ter-

minate the discussion of the question

of the compensation of its own Mem-

bers, which has remained stationary

since the year 1818, and which we see

no good reason for now disturbing. In

the great concerns of this Government,

the reduction of expenditure to be ef-

fectuated by reducing the compensation

of Members of Congress, would count

for but little: especially when we con-

sider that there are individual officers

of this Government, who annually dis-

pend at discretion, and without any

effective check upon them, much larger

sums of money than the aggregate am-

ount that would be saved by the pro-

posed reduction of the compensation of

Members of Congress. We do not,

however, doubt the correctness of the

motives of those who supported it.—

Not to speak of the serious convictions

of some members on the subject, the

known will of the constituents of the

Mover, sufficiently justified the at-

tempt, which was defeated, to place the

compensation of some of the Members

of Congress below that of some of the

most subordinate officers of the Govern-

ment. National Intelligencer.

We learn with much pleasure, that

Mr. RUSH has completely succeeded in

negotiating the entire loan, amounting

to one million and a half of dollars, for

the three cities of the District, which

they were authorized by Congress to

borrow for their subscriptions to the

stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Ca-

nal Company. The terms are under-

stood to be favorable. Nat. Journ.

A resolution has passed both branch-

es of the Legislature of Kentucky, to

burn the notes of the Bank of the Com-

monwealth, reclaimed from circulation,

to the amount of two hundred and sev-

enty thousand dollars; and a bill has

passed the Senate to withdraw the

Branches of that Bank, on or before the

1st day of July next. This bill it is ex-

pected will become a law. Ib.

Great excitement exists in the west-

ern part of Virginia, relative to the

question of the Basis of Representation.

The Staunton Spectator, in noticing the

possibility of a return to the calcula-

tion of States, as a constituent element

of political honor, uses the following

English language.

"It is too monstrous, too tyrannous

and unjust to be submitted to by men

deserving to be free. The West, we

are proud to say, will not submit to it.

She spurns the degrading yoke, and

will not wear it. Those who seek to

enslave her, are pursuing a vain phan-

tom which may lead them into the

ditch, but never to victory. We warn

them to give up the chase. Let them

treat us as men, and we will be their

brethren;—but if they insist on making

out connection one of degradation only,

they calculate too much upon our bro-

therhood. Though they may forget their

duties, they must not be surprised if

we remember our privileges.

Scenes in New-York.—On Monday

last the new city councils of New-York

were inducted into office. Their first

duty was to elect a Mayor for the ensu-

ing year. Walter Bowne, Esq. the

present incumbent, was a candidate. A

violent opposition was made to him, &

it was known that the council was about

equally divided; it was therefore mo-

ved that the mayor be permitted to

withdraw while the election was going

on, he being interested, and in case of

an equality of votes, his own might de-

BARGAINS.

HAVING determined to quit busi-
ness in the Spring, I will now sell
my whole Stock of DRY GOODS,
AT COST, FOR CASH,
Persons having a little of the ready
change to spare, will please call and lay
it out to advantage, as I am determined
to sell Goods cheaper than I have ever
offered them heretofore.

I WILL RENT MY
Store-Room & Ware-House,
being one of the best situations in the
place for business. Possession will be
given on the 1st of April next.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Jan. 5.

P. S. In addition to former notices
to Debtors, I will merely add, that all
Note and Book accounts of a long stand-
ing, that are not paid off before the
first day of April next, will then be left
in the hands of proper authority for
collection. G. A.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Goods at Prime Cost!

THANKFUL for the very liberal
encouragement that I have re-
ceived from a generous public, during
the time I have been in this place—
and being about to leave it, I do not
wish to be considered ungrateful. Hav-
ing a very splendid stock of NEW
GOODS on hands, I have DETERMINED
to sell to my old Friends and Customers,
for the term of three months, such
Goods as they may want,
at prime cost, for Cash only.

Those who wish to purchase cheap,
will please call and judge for them-

selves.

CHARLES J. SHOWER.

Gettysburg, Jan. 5.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate
of JAMES MAGINLY, late of
Hamilton township, deceased, are
desired to call and settle the same with
the subscriber, on or before the first of
February next. And those who have
claims against said Estate are requested
to present them, properly authenticated,
for settlement.

T. C. MILLER, Adm'r.

Jan. 5.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate
of HUGH DENWIDDIE, late of
Cumberland township, deceased, are
requested to call and settle the same;
and those having claims against said
Estate, are desired to present them du-
ly authenticated for settlement.

HUGH DENWIDDIE, Adm'r.

Jan. 5.

REMOVAL.

CHAS. J. SHOWER,

HAVING determined to leave Get-

tsburg, requests all persons who

know themselves indebted to him, ei-

ther by Note or Book Account, to call

and pay the same on or before the first

of March next.—All who do not attend

to this Notice, will be dealt with ac-

cordingly.

Gettysburg, Jan. 5.

NOW FOR PRIZES!

THE NEXT CLASS OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

WILL BE DRAWN ON

Saturday the 23d Jan.

Sixty Number Lottery—Nine Drawn

Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$15,000 is \$8,15000

1 do 6,000 is 6,000

1 do 4,000 is 4,000

1 do 3,000 is 3,000

1 do 2,025 is 2,025

5 do 1,000 is 5,000

5 do 500 is 2,500

5 do 400 is 2,000

10 do 300 is 3,000

10 do 200 is 2,000

20 do 150 is 3,000

24 do 100 is 2,400

51 do 70 is 3,570

51 do 60 is 3,060

51 do 50 is 2,550

51 do 40 is 2,040

100 do 30 is 3,000

11475 do 5 is 57,375

15395 prizes, \$116,150

Tickets, \$5, Halves, \$2 50,

Other Shares in proportion.

Chances for all the above Prizes,

to be had at

CLARKSON'S

HARDWARE STORE.

Gettysburg, Jan. 5.

Drawn Numbers in the 15th Class,

25 30 35 37 3 40 47 2 31 29

List of Causes,

Put down for Trial at Jan. Term, 1830.

George Ziegler vs. Daniel Beidler and

Jacob Hoke.

Abraham Eckert, now for the use of

Geo. Eckert, vs. Dr. H. C. Wampler.

Wm. Sadler, for the use of Peter Bei-

sel, vs. Nicholas Groop.

John Paxton vs. Nicholas Kerney.

Commonwealth vs. Emanuel Ziegler.

Wm. Galbreath, Peter Culp et al. vs.

Henry Rife, senior's Ex'r.

John C. Cockey's Ex'rs vs. J. Shriver.

Thomas C. Reed, Adm'r of Charles S.

Ditterline, vs. John L. Fuller, Adm'r

of Mary Reed, dec'd.

David Pollock, vs. Philip Myers.

Arthur O'Clochersy, vs. Jas. Waugh.

Commonwealth vs. George Myers.

Same, vs. George Saltzgiwer.

Joha Beacher and John Tate.

Same, vs. Taggart, Gourley,

Reever and Bowman.

Same, vs. Thomas Stephens,

and John N. Dietrick.

Washington, Dec. 29.

A bill was yesterday presented in the House of Representatives, from the Judiciary Committee, and received its first and second readings, the provisions of which, as far as we understand them, meet very fairly the necessity which invites legislation on the subject of the organization of the Judiciary.

The bill proposes that the Supreme Court shall hereafter consist of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Judges, (instead of six, as at present.) That the Seventh Judicial Circuit shall hereafter consist of the Districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; that the Districts of Kentucky and Tennessee shall constitute the Eighth Circuit; and the District of Mississippi, the Eastern District of Louisiana, and the Southern District of Alabama, shall constitute the Ninth Circuit; that, in accordance with this arrangement, there shall be appointed a Seventh Associate Justice, to reside in the Eighth Circuit, and to attend that Circuit until otherwise allotted; and an Eighth Justice, to reside in the Ninth Circuit, until otherwise allotted; that these Judges shall attend and compose a part of the Supreme Court. The details of the bill of course accord with this new arrangement of Circuits, &c.

Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, was one by Mr. Lewis, of Pennsylvania, praying for an appropriation of one million of dollars, to be applied to the construction of the western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

On the same day, Mr. Ramsey presented a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, expressive of an opinion decidedly favorable to the objects of the American Colonization Society, and recommending appropriations of public money towards the encouragement thereof. *Nat. Int.*

East Room.—The Washington Telegraph gives the following description of the celebrated East Room as now fitted up by the order of Gen. Jackson, the reformer and republican farmer of Tennessee.

"The East Room has been fitted up in a very neat manner. The paper is of fine lemon color, with a rich border; four new mantels have also been placed in the room, of black marble, with Italian black and gold fronts; each fireplace has a handsome grate fixed there were, however, in the house before, new bronzed and steel fenders, and sets of brass fire-irons and chimney-hooks have been added—each mantel is furnished with a mirror, the plates of which measure 100 by 88 in. framed in a very beautiful style, and a pair of ten-light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain, and a pair of French China vases, richly gilt and painted, with glass shades and flowers. There are three very splendid gilt chandeliers, each for eighteen candles, the style of which is entirely new, the color of the glass and cutting perhaps exceeds anything of the kind ever seen. A small, bronzed and gilt work, corresponding with the mantel lamps, the niches and recesses of which are supplied with eight French bronzed and gilt bracket lights, each for five candles. The carpet, which contains near 500 yards, is of fine Brussels, of fawn, blue and yellow, with a red border. Under each chandelier is placed a round table of beautiful workmanship, with Italian black and gold slabs, on the centre table is placed a beautiful thin light lamp, supported by female figures; on the end tables are gilt lamps. Each pier is filled with a beautiful pier-table, richly bronzed and gilt, corresponding with the round tables—each table having a lamp and a pair of French-China vases, with flowers and shades, agreeing with those on the mantels. The curtains are of blue and yellow moreen, with a gilded Eagle, represented as holding up the drapery, which extends over the piers. On the cornice is a line of gilded stars; and over the semi circular door, besides large gilded and ornamented rays, are twenty-four gilded stars, emblematic of the States, and corresponds with those on the cornice. The sofas and chairs are covered with blue damask satin. All the furniture corresponds in color and style. The cost is less than \$5,500, independent of the mantel papering, which is considered a fixture to the house, and is paid out of another fund."

[While his hand is in, it would be as well for Duff to name the other items of expense, though they may be "paid out of another fund."]

The Washington Telegraph pays a high compliment to the virtue and integrity of Congress. In denunciatory attacks on the House of Representatives, the Editor declares that the influence of that institution will operate unseen all over the country, "and in no place more sensibly than on the floor of the open members of Congress and their

constituents, to purchase a re-character!" The sanctity of the Washington Telegraph is only equalled by its habitual misrepresentations. If a foreigner were to take what that paper says to be true, he would consider the members of the American Congress as the most profligate crew on earth, and "their constituents," the American people, as steeped in sordid corruption and iniquity to their very eyes. There is not, however, a word of truth in all this Telegraph picture.

Philadel. Inquirer, Dec. 16.

We say explicitly, Gen. Jackson had no business to express the sentiment of hostility uttered by him in relation to the National Bank. It is not a subject of present legislation; it may not come before him, and will not before the present Congress. His course was extra-judicial—a travelling out of the Record. Now we do say, while the charter exists, the bank being established by the Government, and having in various ways compensated the Government for that charter, it is entitled to full and fair protection like any other existing legal interest; and the public authorities have no warrant to touch it. Power is not right. No man has a right to spread false news, to depress stocks, or to injure any other interest. That the assault on the Bank proved a positive injury to a very large amount is certain. The sufferers have cause to complain. The country which suffers in the losses of its members, has also just cause to complain. *Phil. Record.*

The National Debt is now about 48 millions. Seven millions of this, however, should be deducted, as it is owing to the United States' Bank, which owes the Government the same sum. The real debt, therefore, is little more than 40 millions. We can spare 12 millions a year, easy, to paying it—so that, presently, we shall be out of debt and have a large income. After reducing the duties, as far as is consistent with the protection necessary to our own products of the field or workshops, we shall still have a rich revenue to spare of at least ten millions of dollars a year. What shall we do with it? Shall it be divided among the states? If so, by what ratio? by the number of free white inhabitants, adding 3-5ths of the slaves? or by the Representation in Congress—Senate and House included? A great question is about to arise, which will create keen interest.

The National Debt paid, and more revenue than we know what to do with, the United States would present a spectacle of wonder to the world. Would it not be best, after all, to regard the Constitutionality of making Internal Improvements as settled; and to go on and improve effectually, the internal condition of the country—aiding the States in their plans of improvement? In this way the money could be most beneficially applied. *Id.*

The Virginia Convention is still in session, but reports say with slight hopes of agreeing on a Constitution. The main point at issue is—the basis of Representation. In the east and south parts of Virginia, there are as many negroes as whites—west of Blue Mountain comparatively few. Now each county is represented, not according to population, but equally; a small county, one half slaves, having as many representatives as a larger county, having three times the population and few slaves. The west, the rapidly growing part, urge that free (white) population shall be the basis. The east and south contend that numbers, including slaves of course, should be the basis. A compromise is proposed, that is—the basis in Senate to be, 1st, white population, 2d, 3-5ths of the Slaves, (or these two combined constitute Federal numbers, as they are termed, from that being the mode pointed out in the Federal Constitution for regulating the representation in Congress,)—the house being based on free white population—this the west will agree to. The east and south reject it, offering, however, to give the Senate to be based on free white population; and to take the house based on Federal numbers. We much incline to think, the east will not yield enough to satisfy the west—the west is rapidly growing in wealth and population, feel their increasing strength, and like the young cock, defeated to day, calculate to be strong enough to match the old one next time of meeting. Temper is considerably excited.

From the Baltimore Gazette of Dec. 28.

We copy below from the American of this morning, a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in this city, which may be fully relied on.—The statement of facts, which it contains, is highly interesting at the present season to prevent an unavailing expenditure of money in canals not yet completed throughout our country. Our neighbors of Pennsylvania, in particular in internal improvements by can-

als.—Enough has certainly been proved in England, to induce a little delay, and we feel confident, that such a delay will result in a conviction, that Canals are things which have had their day, and must now yield to the ascendant genius of Rail-Roads and Locomotive power.—Others, besides our Pennsylvania friends, might, perhaps, profit by the experience of the Liverpool and Manchester Directors.

Extracts of a letter dated from a respectable gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in this city, dated 16th Nov. 1829.

You will be rather surprised when I communicate to you that the stockholders in the Sankey Canal, the most profitable canal in this Kingdom, rising from \$100 to \$1800 per share, have had a meeting this week, as is most confidently believed, to take into consideration the expediency of letting it dry and laying a Rail-Road on it, and that they are about applying to Parliament for this liberty. This very day Lord Grosvenor, the Earl of Derby, and the Marquis of Stafford, with some of the Liverpool and Manchester Directors, are going over the road accompanied with Engineers, for the purpose of making examinations. These noblemen are very heavy holders of Canal property, and think it may be advisable to make them into Rail-roads.

A Rail-road from this to London is contemplated, and I believe a negotiation is at this moment going on between the Manchester Rail-road Company and certain powerful and influential holders of canal stock, in order as far as possible to make the canal property available, provided they will support a bill in Parliament for the above object. This is however, kept as quiet as possible.—Thirty millions sterling are invested in canal property in this country, and its fall must therefore ruin many people.

The Manchester Rail-Road stock has advanced to £171, and the Bolton and Leigh to £124.

The daily expenses of a locomotive engine now at work on the Manchester Road, (a large engine) is Engine-man 4s, fireman 2s 6d, coals 3s 4d, Oil, 1s. Total, 10s 10d.

[This, supposing the engine to travel 10 miles per hour, with 30 tons, and to work 12 hours each day, the cost of transportation would be but 2-3 of a mill, or about 7-100 of a cent per ton per mile.

Destructive Fire at Glasgow.—On the night of the 20th of November, the extensive cotton stores belonging to Mr. Donaldson, were destroyed by fire.—The quantity of cotton burnt is estimated at five thousand bales. The total loss at fifty thousand pounds sterling. It is said that Mr. Donaldson had an insurance of \$42,000.

TURKEY.

The German papers contain a long article from Constantinople, dated the 14th Oct. in which it is stated that the Porte is endeavoring in various ways to elude the execution of the treaty of peace with Russia, and is indirectly giving encouragement to such of its officers as have resisted the provisions of that treaty. It is added, however, that the Porte is by no means in a condition to raise any serious obstacles to the consolidation of the peace, as in many parts of the empire symptoms of discontent against the Government, and of a desire to unite with the invaders, have been manifested. It is even said that the Grand Vizier has refused to surrender the seals of his office, and that the Sultan dare not displace him as he originally intended.

We do not credit these reports. Thus far, every thing warrants the opinion that the Sultan has acted and intends to act, with the utmost good faith.

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We give to day one of the most extraordinary accounts of the manner in which a *young* husband contrived in Paris, to amuse himself with his wives, (for he tickled two to death,) that has fallen under our notice. Those who have had the experiment of tickling their feet tried upon them, can easily imagine the refinement of that torture which a person must endure, when so bound as to be unable to resist. What pleasure the demon could have taken in the *extatic agonies* of a lovely woman, no human mind can fancy; but that he did revel in them the narrative renders but too certain.

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Mrs. de L** mixed much with the fashionable world last winter, accompanied by her daughter Emily. Young and handsome, the latter was the object of general attention. Although without fortune, she received many advantageous proposals for her hand—but as her heart remained unaffected, she selected from the crowd of her admirers M. de V**, as the one most suited to gratify her *amour propre*; he was about forty, rich and respected—he adored her and would thus make her happy. Emily made a *confidante* of her mother, who could not avoid expressing her surprise at the selection. M. de V** had already lost two wives—there was a disparity in their ages, and she felt an invincible repugnance, for which she could not account, to the union. Emily thought so good an opportunity of securing a rich establishment, might not again present—her mother yielded, and she was married to M. de V**. Some time after, Emily's brother urged her to frankly confess to him, whether she had realized the happiness which she had anticipated from the union. "I have indeed, said she; my husband anticipates my every wish, and would render me fully happy, but for a singular request which he has made, and which, as I cannot understand the object, troubles me and I have to refuse it. It must be very serious, said Edward. Oh no, it is very silly, replied his sister—you would never imagine what. Only think of a request to bind myself up in linen bandages—in a word to be a living copy of an Egyptian mummy.

So extraordinary a caprice, surprised Edward full as much as it had his sister. His curiosity was too strongly excited to be spent in imaginings, and he urged his sister to yield, but with the condition that he should, unknown to the husband, be stationed during the operation in an adjoining room.

Thus placed, his sister informed her husband that she had determined to yield to his request. Wild with joy at this information, the husband found not words to express his gratitude, yet promptly commenced his operations. Edward listened attentively. Profound silence reigned for some minutes in the room, his sister broke it by saying in a trembling tone, "and the arms too?" He involuntarily trembled as if they were to be the last words of his sister. Yes, my dear, replied the husband gaily, I beg you—head and feet only free; just like a mummy you know. All was again quiet, the silence lasted so long as again to frighten Edward, and he was upon the point of entering the room, when his sister commenced laughing most immoderately—he felt assured and listened. Emily stopped and all was again silent. Again she laughed, and more immoderately than before, and again all was silent. This tomb-like repose, broken by loud and immoderate laughter and succeeding the laughter, was alarming—he knew not what to make of it, and burst into the room. At his appearance Mr. de V. fled, and Edward found his unfortunate sister stretched on the floor, cold and inanimate. Her husband had bound her, that he might freely tickle her feet. An other fit of laughing, and Emily would have followed the two other wives of Mr. de V. The last attendance has but recalled her to existence, a perfect idiot—the nervous system being entirely destroyed.

This adventure, known to all Paris for some days, is too well proved to be doubted. We suppress the names, solely out of regard to a highly respectable family.

The Roman Catholic Religion seems to be spreading in New England, whether by any extraordinary exertion of its clergy, or by the mere force of conviction arising from good examples of some of its professors, we know not.—A new church is to be opened for religious service at Pawtucket, on Christmas. Another at New Bedford, commenced some years since by Bishop Cheverus, is about completed, and is to be dedicated on the first of January.

Boston Courier.

Henry Keck, condemned to death in Luzerne county, for the murder of his father, was pardoned by Gov. Shulze.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.

A bill was yesterday presented in the House of Representatives, from the Judiciary Committee, and received its first and second readings, the provisions of which, as far as we understand them, meet very fairly the necessity which invites legislation on the subject of the organization of the Judiciary.

The bill proposes that the Supreme Court shall hereafter consist of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Judges, (instead of six, as at present.) That the Seventh Judicial Circuit shall hereafter consist of the Districts of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri; that the Districts of Kentucky and Tennessee shall constitute the Eighth Circuit; and the District of Mississippi, the Eastern District of Louisiana, and the Southern District of Alabama, shall constitute the Ninth Circuit; that, in accordance with this arrangement, there shall be appointed a Seventh Associate Justice, to reside in the Eighth Circuit, and to attend that Circuit until otherwise allotted; and an Eighth Justice, to reside in the Ninth Circuit, until otherwise allotted; that these Judges shall attend and compose a part of the Supreme Court. The details of the bill of course accord with this new arrangement of Circuits, &c.

Among the petitions presented in the House of Representatives on Thursday last, was one by Mr. LUTIN, of Pennsylvania, praying for an appropriation of one million of dollars, to be applied to the construction of the western section of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

On the same day, Mr. RAMSEY presented a resolution of the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, expressive of an opinion decidedly favorable to the objects of the American Colonization Society, and recommending appropriations of public money towards the encouragement thereof. *Nat. Int.*

East Room.—The Washington Telegraph gives the following description of the celebrated East Room as now fitted up by the order of Gen. Jackson, the "reformer and republican farmer of Tennessee."

"The East Room has been fitted up in a very neat manner. The paper is of fine lemon color, with a rich border; four new mantels have also been placed in the room, of black marble, with Italian black and gold fronts; each fireplace has a handsome grate fixed—there were, however, in the house before, new bronzed and steel fenders, and sets of brass fire-irons and chimney-hooks have been added—each mantel is furnished with a mirror, the plates of which measure 100 by 88 in. framed in a very beautiful style, and a pair of ten-light lamps, bronzed and gilt, with a row of drops around the fountain, and a pair of French China vases, richly gilt and painted, with glass shades and flowers. There are three very splendid gilt chandeliers, each for eighteen candles, the style of which is entirely new; the color of the glass and cutting perhaps exceeds any thing of the kind ever seen. A small, bronzed and gilt work, corresponding with the mantel lamps, the niches and recesses of which are supplied with eight French bronzed and gilt bracket lights, each for five candles. The carpet, which contains near 500 yards, is of fine Brussels, of fawn, blue and yellow, with a red border. Under each chandelier is placed a round table of beautiful workmanship, with Italian black and gold slabs; on the centre table is placed a beautiful thin light lamp, supported by female figures; on the end tables are gilt lamps. Each pier is filled with a beautiful pier table, richly bronzed and gilt, corresponding with the round tables—each table having a lamp and a pair of French-China vases, with flowers and shades, agreeing with those on the mantels. The curtains are of blue and yellow moreen, with a gilded Eagle, represented as holding up the drapery, which extends over the piers. On the cornice is a line of gilded stars; and over the semi circular door, besides large gilded and ornamented rays, are twenty-four gilded stars, emblematic of the States, and corresponds with those on the cornice. The stars have a very fine effect. The sofas and chairs are covered with blue damask satin. All the furniture corresponds in color and style. The cost is less than \$9,500, independent of the mantel papering, which is considered a fixture to the house, and is paid out of another fund."

[While his hand is in, it would be as well for Duff to name the other items of expense, though they may be "paid out of another fund."]

The Washington Telegraph pays a high compliment to the virtue and integrity of Congress. In denunciatory article in relation to the Bank of the U. States, the Editor declares that the influence of that institution will operate unseen all over the country, "and in no place more sensibly than on the floor of Congress." *Its millions will be lavished upon members of Congress and their*

CONSTITUENTS, TO PURCHASE A RE-CHARTER?" The audacity of the Washington Telegraph is only equalled by its habitual misrepresentations. If a foreigner were to take what that paper says to be true, he would consider the members of the American Congress as the most profligate crew on earth, and "their constituents," the American people, as steeped in sordid corruption and iniquity to their very eyes. There is not, however, a word of truth in all this Telegraph picture.

Philadel. Inquirer, Dec. 16.

We say explicitly, Gen. Jackson had no business to express the sentiment of hostility uttered by him in relation to the National Bank. It is not a subject of present legislation; it may not come before him, and will not before the present Congress. His course was extra-judicial—a travelling out of the Record. Now we do say, while the charter exists, the bank being established by the Government, and having in various ways compensated the Government for that charter, it is entitled to full and fair protection—like any other existing legal interest; and the public authorities have no warrant to touch it. Power is not right. No man has a right to spread false news, to depress stocks, or to injure any other interest. That the assault on the Bank proved a positive injury to a very large amount is certain. The sufferers have cause to complain. The country which suffers in the losses of its members, has also just cause to complain.—*Vil. Record.*

The National Debt is now about 48 millions. Seven millions of this, however, should be deducted, as it is owing to the United States' Bank, which owes the Government the same sum. The real debt, therefore, is little more than 50 millions. We can spare 12 millions a year, easy, to paying it—so that, presently, we shall be out of debt and have a large income. After reducing the duties, as far as is consistent with the protection necessary to our own products of the field or workshops, we shall still have a rich revenue to spare of at least ten millions of dollars a year. What shall we do with it? Shall it be divided among the states? If so, by what ratio? by the number of free white inhabitants, adding 3-5ths of the Slaves? or by the Representation in Congress—Senate and House included? A great question is about to arise, which will create keen interest.

The National Debt paid, and more revenue than we know what to do with, the United States would present a spectacle of wonder to the world. Would it not be best, after all, to regard the Constitutionality of making Internal Improvements as settled; and to go on and improve effectually, the internal condition of the country—aiding the States in their plans of improvement? In this way the money could be most beneficially applied. *Id.*

The Virginia Convention is still in session, but reports say with slight hopes of agreeing on a Constitution.—The main point at issue is—the basis of Representation. In the east and south parts of Virginia, there are as many negroes as whites—west of Blue mountain comparatively few. Now each county is represented, not according to population, but equally; a small county, one half slaves, having as many representatives as a larger county, having three times the population and few slaves. The west, the rapidly growing part, urge that free (white) population shall be the basis. The east and south contend that numbers, including slaves of course, should be the basis. A compromise is proposed, that is—the basis in Senate to be, 1st, white population, 2d, 3-5ths of the Slaves, (or these two combined constitute Federal numbers, as they are termed, from that being the mode pointed out in the Federal Constitution for regulating the representation in Congress.)—the house being based on free white population—this the west will agree to. The east and south reject it, offering, however, to give the Senate, to be based on free white population; and to take the house based on Federal numbers. We much incline to think, the east will not yield enough to satisfy the west—the west is rapidly growing in wealth and population, feel their increasing strength, and like the young cock, defeated to day, calculate to be strong enough to match the old one next time of meeting. Temper is considerably excited. *Id.*

From the Baltimore Gazette of Dec. 28.

We copy below from the American of this morning, a letter from a gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in this city, which may be fully relied on.—The statement of facts, which it contains, is highly interesting at the present time—and may, perhaps, be in season to prevent an unavailing expenditure of money in canals not yet completed throughout our country. Our neighbors of Pennsylvania, in particular, should pause before they go further in internal improvements by ca-

nals.—Enough has certainly been proved in England, to induce a little delay, and we feel confident, that such a delay will result in a conviction, that Canals are things which have had their day, and must now yield to the ascendant genius of Rail-Roads and Locomotive power.—Others, besides our Pennsylvania friends, might, perhaps, profit by the experience of the Liverpool and Manchester Directors.

Extracts of a letter dated from a respectable gentleman in Liverpool, to his friend in this city, dated 16th Nov. 1829.

You will be rather surprised when I communicate to you that the stockholders in the Sankey Canal, the most profitable canal in this kingdom, rising from \$100 to \$1800 per share, have had a meeting this week, as is most confidently believed, to take into consideration the expediency of letting it dry and laying a Rail-Road on it, and that they are about applying to Parliament for this liberty. This very day Lord Grosvenor, the Earl of Derby, and the Marquis of Stafford, with some of the Liverpool and Manchester Directors, are going over the road accompanied with Engineers, for the purpose of making examinations. These noblemen are very heavy holders of Canal property, and think it may be advisable to make them into Rail-roads.

A Rail-road from this to London is contemplated, and I believe a negotiation is at this moment going on between the Manchester Rail-road Company and certain powerful and influential holders of canal stock, in order as far as possible to make the canal property available, provided they will support a bill in Parliament for the above object. This is however, kept as quiet as possible.—Thirty millions sterling are invested in canal property in this country, and its fall must therefore ruin many people.

The Manchester Rail-Road stock has advanced to £171, and the Bolton and Leigh to £124.

The daily expenses of a locomotive engine now at work on the Manchester Road, (a large engine) is Engine-man 4s, fireman 2s 6d, coals 3s 4d, Oil, 1s. Total, 10s 10d.

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We observe the following effusion going the rounds of the newspapers, as it has annually done, since 1825, about the season just preceding the New-Year. It is a feeling and beautiful article, and to the various interrogations about the author, we answer that it is the production of G. A. GAMAGE, Esq. of New York, and was written some few years ago, for the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

THE GRAVE OF THE YEAR.

WRITTEN ON THE LAST DAY OF DECEMBER.
Be composed every toil, and each turbulent
That enwraps the heart in life's treacherous
And the hour that invites to the calm of devotion,
Undisturbed by regrets—unencumbered
With cares.

How cheerless the late blooming face of creation!
Wearied time seems to pause in his rapid career,
And fatigued with the work of his own desolation,
Looks behind with a smile on the grave of the year!

Hark! the wind whistles rudely—the shadows
Are closing—
That enwrap his broad path in the mantle
Of night
While pleasure's gay sons are in quiet repose,
Undismayed at the wrecks that have numbered his flight.

From yon temple where fashion's bright tapers are lighted,
Her votaries in crowds, deck'd with garlands appear,
And (as yet their warm hopes by no spectres affrighted)
Assemble to dance—round the grave of the year.

Oh! I hate the stale cup which the idlers have tasted—
When I think on the ills of life's comfortless day;
How the flow'rs of my childhood their verdure have wasted,
And the friends of my youth have been stolen away.

They think not how fruitless the warmest endeavor,
To recall the kind moments, neglected when near—
When the hours that oblivion has cancelled forever,
Are inter'd by her hand—in the grave of the year.

Since the last solemn reign of this day of reflection,
What throngs have relinquish'd life's perishing breath!
How many have shed their last tear of dejection,
And closed the dim eye in the darkness of death!

How many have sudden their pilgrimage ended
Beneath the lone pall that envelopes their bier,
Or to death's lone valley have gently descended,
And made their cold beds with the grave of the year.

'Tis the year that so late, its new beauties disclosing,
Rose bright on the happy, the careless and gay,
Who now on their pillows of dust are reposing,
Where the sod presses damp on their bosoms of clay.

Then talk not of bliss while her smile is expiring,
Disappointment still drowns it in misery's tear.
Reflect and be wise—for the day is retiring,
And to-morrow will dawn on the grave of the year.

Yet awhile—and no seasons around us will flourish,
But silence for each her dark mansion prepare;
Where beauty no longer her roses shall nourish,
Nor the lily o'erspread the wan cheek of despair.

But the eye shall with lustre unfading be brighten'd
When it wakes to true bliss in yon orient sphere;
By the unbeams of splendor immortal enlighten'd,
Which no more shall go down on the grave of a year.

From the Philanthropist and Investigator, &c.
"DON'T BREAK IT JOSE."

Said the fond mother, as she gave her darling boy the looking glass.— Little Jose, as his mother called him, notwithstanding he had toys enough to satisfy any reasonable child, one day took it into his head that he should be quite happy if he could have the looking-glass added to the number. "The looking-glass," said his mother, "why, child, who ever heard of such a thing?" Jose straightway began to be importunate, "ma, ma, I want the glass—give me the glass." "Poh, poh," said his mother, "do you think I am going to give you the looking glass? You may break it, and cut your fingers with it, and then we should have to send for the doctor!" I shan't break it, ma, I won't cut my fingers: let me have it," and then he laid hold of his mother's gown in good earnest. After being dragged across the room a few times, Jose began to cry, and his mother's patience being quite exhausted, she shook him off, saying, "Joe, you shan't have the looking glass, there! now go about your business." This Jose did not mind, but death blow to Joe's hopes, if he had not

endured such trials before, and come off conqueror. He was not, therefore, disheartened. He laid himself right down upon the floor, and began to roar as if he would raise the neighbors: Hereupon, his mother's wrath was kindled; she called Joe a naughty boy, and threatened to tell his father of him, and he would take a stick to him, and shut him up in the dark hole. At this Joe took a pitch one note higher, (as we musicians say,) and trilled away a most lamentable solo. His mother, who had no ear for music, became alarmed. She feared he would burst a blood vessel, or die with rage, and just at this moment sundry stories of such accidents fitted across her mind with fearful reality. Joe's lungs held out wonderfully, and after every bar's rest, he raised his voice a semi-tone, until he screamed terrific, in the space above—What was to be done? Half crazy with noise and apprehension, she attempted to pacify little Jose by offering him the pincushion, the story book, the little tea set—but all would not do, his heart was set upon the looking glass, and he would cry his eyes out if he could not have it. At last his afflicted mother yielded. She took down the looking glass and gave it to him, saying, "there, I declare you are the best of all—take it an' you will, but don't you break it, Jose." Now the reader may be curious to know what became of Jose and the looking glass. It is no matter. I suppose he broke it, and cut his fingers into the bargain, but I wish to turn his attention to the mother, rather than to the child. In the first place, she was faulty in not refusing to grant Joe's request in the beginning—In the second place she was faulty in endeavoring to terrify him by the doctor and the dark hole. And in the third place she was wicked in telling him a downright falsehood. Many mothers, and fathers too, who would not tell a lie, for their right hands, are guilty of such conduct, almost every day, in their intercourse with their children. No wonder that so many children grow up to lie and steal and go to the house of correction and the State prison—Take a tenant of the State prison and go back to his early history, and, ten to one, his mother gave him the looking glass to play with. Lying is one of the crying sins of the times. It is one of those sins which rests with tremendous weight upon the heads of parents. Look at the merchant determined to amass a fortune, at all hazards, count up the lies he will tell in order to secure an advantageous bargain. I dare say his father when he was a child, never subdued his temper, and his mother gave him the looking glass to play with, because nothing else, (except a sound whipping,) would pacify him. See the politician who does not scruple to circulate the most barefaced falsehoods, in order to secure the election of his favorite candidate, not however without the hope of reward. I mistrust that his mother gave him the looking glass to play with—If our country is well nigh ruined by lying politicians, and lying traders, and lying lawyers, and lying teachers, let the mothers look to it. They bear, strange as the doctrine may seem, the ark of our liberties, and if they refuse to apply the rod, and give looking glasses to their children a little longer, we shall all go into captivity.

Mothers, be firm—be jealous of the new doctrine that the rod is unnecessary. If Solomon's maxim be true once, it is true now. Our race is not so much improved—our children, (little cherubs, as we call them,) are not such angelic creatures, the spirit of selfishness and insubordination is in them still. If you would make your children good children, keep them in subjection; if you wish them to be honest men and virtuous women, do not teach them to lie; if you would save the nation, do not give them looking glasses to play with. S.

A German physician observed that the greatest part of deaths took place in the morning from five to ten o'clock. Those deaths which happen in the afternoon are to these as forty is to sixty, and take place at three, seven, or nine o'clock. The lesser number of men die at six, nine, or eleven o'clock in the morning, and at one and six in the afternoon, and at twelve at night.

A French paper, (Le Constitutionnel) states the manufacturers of Elbeuf and Louviers have discovered and adopted a mode of preparing woollen cloths without oil, or any description of grease—thus rendering the manufacture more cleanly, wholesome, and economical. The Constitutionnel adds, that the cloth prepared according to this new process, is as soft, and in every respect as good as upon the old system.

It is stated in the Harrisburgh Register, that Governor SHUZE, on the last day of his administration, pardoned Playmart, the famous bank robber, who broke the western penitentiary, and was at large when he was pardoned.

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endured such trials before, and come off conqueror. He was not, therefore, disheartened. He laid himself right down upon the floor, and began to roar as if he would raise the neighbors: Hereupon, his mother's wrath was kindled; she called Joe a naughty boy, and threatened to tell his father of him, and he would take a stick to him, and shut him up in the dark hole. At this Joe took a pitch one note higher, (as we musicians say,) and trilled away a most lamentable solo. His mother, who had no ear for music, became alarmed. She feared he would burst a blood vessel, or die with rage, and just at this moment sundry stories of such accidents fitted across her mind with fearful reality. Joe's lungs held out wonderfully, and after every bar's rest, he raised his voice a semi-tone, until he screamed terrific, in the space above—What was to be done? Half crazy with noise and apprehension, she attempted to pacify little Jose by offering him the pincushion, the story book, the little tea set—but all would not do, his heart was set upon the looking glass, and he would cry his eyes out if he could not have it. At last his afflicted mother yielded. She took down the looking glass and gave it to him, saying, "there, I declare you are the best of all—take it an' you will, but don't you break it, Jose." Now the reader may be curious to know what became of Jose and the looking glass. It is no matter. I suppose he broke it, and cut his fingers into the bargain, but I wish to turn his attention to the mother, rather than to the child. In the first place, she was faulty in not refusing to grant Joe's request in the beginning—In the second place she was faulty in endeavoring to terrify him by the doctor and the dark hole. And in the third place she was wicked in telling him a downright falsehood. Many mothers, and fathers too, who would not tell a lie, for their right hands, are guilty of such conduct, almost every day, in their intercourse with their children. No wonder that so many children grow up to lie and steal and go to the house of correction and the State prison—Take a tenant of the State prison and go back to his early history, and, ten to one, his mother gave him the looking glass to play with. Lying is one of the crying sins of the times. It is one of those sins which rests with tremendous weight upon the heads of parents. Look at the merchant determined to amass a fortune, at all hazards, count up the lies he will tell in order to secure an advantageous bargain. I dare say his father when he was a child, never subdued his temper, and his mother gave him the looking glass to play with, because nothing else, (except a sound whipping,) would pacify him. See the politician who does not scruple to circulate the most barefaced falsehoods, in order to secure the election of his favorite candidate, not however without the hope of reward. I mistrust that his mother gave him the looking glass to play with—If our country is well nigh ruined by lying politicians, and lying traders, and lying lawyers, and lying teachers, let the mothers look to it. They bear, strange as the doctrine may seem, the ark of our liberties, and if they refuse to apply the rod, and give looking glasses to their children a little longer, we shall all go into captivity.

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TAVERN STAND FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale or Rent, on accommodating terms, THAT WELL KNOWN TAVERN STAND, on the York Turnpike, about 3 miles from Gettysburg, now occupied by Wm. King; with about 15 Acres of Land attached to it. The buildings and Stabling are in good order. There is also a Waggon-maker's Shop on the property. For terms, &c. apply to JOHN SLENTZ, Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MARGARET LOCKHART, late of Mt Pleasant township, deceased, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 15th of January next; and all those having claims against said estate, are requested to present them, properly authenticated for settlement. JAMES LOCKHART, Ex'r. Dec. 22.

Two Stray HEIFERS.

CAME to the Plantation of the subscriber, in Lattimore township, Adams county, near Deardorf's mill, in the beginning of October last. The one is Red, with a white face and some white spots. The other is a Brindle, with a white spot on the head. The owner is desired to come and prove property, pay charges and take them away. SAMUEL HOLLINGER, Dec. 29.

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE NOTICE that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 25th of January next, for the hearing of me and my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg. HENRY SCOTT, Dec. 29.

JOHN N. STARR,

Cabinet-Maker, RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED HIS SHOP to the house formerly occupied by John Hersh, Jr. Gettysburg, where he intends keeping on hand a general assortment of the most Fashionable and Durable FURNITURE, which he will warrant superior to any offered in the place—all of which he will sell as low, for Cash or Country Produce, as they can be had at any other shop in town. He will also attend to the making of Coffins; and informs the Public, that he has provided himself with a HEARSE, superior in neatness to any in the place, for the conveyance of corpses to the place of burial. Gettysburg, Nov. 10.

DOCTOR H. SMYSER

BEGS leave to inform the citizens of Gettysburg and its neighborhood, that he has recently purchased from JOHN HERSH, Jr. his entire Stock of DRUGS & MEDICINES, Paints & Dye-Staffs, and intends continuing the Drug Business in the same stand for the present. He will endeavor to keep constantly on hands a complete assortment of genuine articles in the above line, and at reasonable prices; and invites the old Customers of the Establishment, and the Public generally, to give him a call. He has also obtained the agency for sale of BOOKS & STATIONARY, and will keep always on hands School and Miscellaneous Books, &c. &c. DOCT. SMYSER will also continue the practice of Medicine, and may be consulted at all times, either at his Drug Store, or residence in the house formerly occupied by Doct. James H. Miller. He begs leave to add, that he will, at all times, be ready to give the necessary advice and instructions, with such medicines as may be purchased at his Drug-store, without additional charges. Gettysburg, Sept. 15.

FOR SALE, AS ABOVE.

A Salve for Inflamed Eyes; A specific cure, if a radical cure is not performed, no charge will be made. PRINTING, OF all descriptions, neatly executed at this Office.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, on Thursday the 21st of January next, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Berwick township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Adam Myers, George Slagle and others, containing 200 Acres, more or less, on which are erected, two 1½ story Log Dwelling-houses, a bank Barn, part stone and part log, and other out buildings. Seized and taken in execution as the estate of John Buttinger.

The above Property is to be sold subject to the claim of Wm Young and Wife, on a recognizance, for the Interest accrued and accruing; and also subject to the claims of the Heirs of Joseph Bittinger, for their purparts of the principal of said recognizance, which may be due at the death of Elizabeth Young, formerly Elizabeth Bittinger—it being understood, that those claims are to be first satisfied and paid. The remedy, by distress, in favor of Wm. Young and Wife, for her annual interest, is not to be affected by this sale. The land to be sold subject to Young's claim, and the Heirs on the recognizance. PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22, 1829.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN pursuance of a writ of Levavi Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, Will be Exposed to Public Sale, at the Court house in the borough of Gettysburg, on Saturday the 23d day of January next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A certain Tract, or Piece of Land, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county—beginning at stones on the line of land late of Robert Hayes, deceased, thence by the same to the line between lands late of Mathew Dobbin and the said Hayes, thence along the same to lands late of Richard Brown, thence by the same to the place of beginning, containing about Seven teen Acres—to be sold as late the Estate of Robert Hayes, deceased. PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22, 1829.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and WM. MCLEAN, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th day of January next— Notice is hereby Given To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables, within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices, and in that behalf, appertain to be done—and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just. Dated at Gettysburg, the 22d day of December, A. D. 1829. P. HEAGY, Sheriff.

FOR SALE, AT PRIVATE SALE.

Three Lots of Ground, IN Gettysburg, on West York-street, in the first square from the Diamond—ALSO—A Tract of Land, In Franklin township, within 4 miles of the Borough, containing 120 ACRES. The Turnpike Road passes through the Tract. WALTER SMITH, Gettysburg, Dec. 1.

FOR SALE, AT PRIVATE SALE.

Wool Carding Engines, Nearly new, and of superior quality.—A SET OF

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Notice is hereby Given, TO ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

ROBERT MAJOR,

Late of Menallen township, Adams county, deceased, to wit: James Major, Samuel Major, Jane, who was intermarried with John Guinn, who is now deceased, Maria, who is intermarried with Robert McIlhenny, Alexander Major, Margaret Major and Martha Major—that an

INQUEST

will be held on Friday the 22d of January next, on the premises, upon a certain Plantation, or tract of Land, situate in Menallen township aforesaid, adjoining lands of John Galbreath, John Dutterer, David Hoover and others, and a tract of Mountain Land, in said township, containing 7 Acres, adjoining lands of John Dutterer and others, to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs and representatives of the said intestate, in such manner and in such proportions, as by the laws of this Commonwealth is directed, if such partition can be made without prejudice to or spoiling the whole; but if such partition cannot be made thereof, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to inquire how many of the children and representatives of the said deceased, the premises aforesaid will conveniently accommodate without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, and make such partition thereof, and a just apportionment of the several parts thereof; but if the premises aforesaid will not conveniently accommodate more than one of the children or representatives of the deceased intestate, without prejudice to or spoiling the whole, then to make a just apportionment thereof undivided, and make report of their proceedings therein, according to law. PHILIP HEAGY, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine—before John Reed, Esq. and his Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c. On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

MARTIN CARL,

deceased, to wit: George Carl's children, (his Grand-children) to wit: John Carl, Rebecca Carl, intermarried with George Dill, Polly and Eliza Carl; and children, Catharine, intermarried with John Hull, Polly, intermarried with Casper Sowers, Betsy, intermarried with Peter Wagner, Martin Carl, John, now deceased, leaving children, George, John and Mary Carl; Frederick Carl, Jacob Carl, Joseph Carl, Samuel Carl, Daniel Carl, David Carl, and Rebecca, intermarried with George Henry, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth Monday of January next, to accept or refuse to accept of the Real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth. By the Court, GEORGE ZIEGLER, Clerk. Dec. 22.

At an Orphans' Court,

Held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty nine, before Daniel Sheffer and Wm. McLean, Esquires, Associates, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. &c.—On motion,

The Court Grant a Rule,

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL REPRESENTATIVES OF

SAMUEL BOWSER,

deceased, to wit: (the children of Samuel Bowser, Jr. deceased, to wit:) Margaret, intermarried with Willard Smith, Mary, John, Martha, Nancy, intermarried with Paxton, Jane, Jacob and Samuel, the two latter of whom are still in their minority; Michael Bowser, Margaret, Jacob, Elizabeth, intermarried with Daniel Grosco, who died leaving issue three children, to wit: Sophia, intermarried with John Decker, Jesse Grosco, and Eliza Grosco; Catharine, intermarried with Shollas Patterson, Mary, Hannah, Sarah, John, and Nancy, or the Guardians of such of them as are Minors, to be and appear at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the fourth Monday of January next, to accept or refuse to accept the real estate of said deceased, at the valuation made thereof, agreeably to the intestate laws of this Commonwealth. By the Court, GEO. ZIEGLER, Clerk. Dec. 22.